BY A. S. CAMP & CO. W. HY, SMITH, Editors. IRAP, JONES, JOHN E, HATCHER, Associate Edit No. 16 Deaderick Street,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

SPEECH OF HON, B. H. HILL, At Milledgeville, Nov. 15.

(Reported for the Southern Recorder.)

While I am speaking to you to-night, earnestly beg for perfect quietness and order. It seems to be a gneral idea that public speakers feel highly complimented when their opinions are received with boisterous applanse. I do not so feel on any occasion, and certainly would not so regard such a demonstration now. The occasion is a solemn and serious one, and let us treat it in no light or trivial manner. One more request.

I have invoked good order. I yet more earnestly invoke your kind and considerate attention. No people ever assembled to delib-erate a graver issue. The government is the result of much toil, much blood, much anxiety and much treasure. For nearly a century we have been accustomed to speak and boast of it as the best on earth. Wrapped up in

now living, and of unnumbered millions in the future. Whether we shall now destroy that Government or make another effort to preserve it and reform its abuses, is the question be fore us. Is that question not entitled to all the wisdom, the moderation and the prudence we can command? Were you ever at sea in a storm? Then you know the sailor often finds it necessary, to enable him to keep his ship above the waves, to throw overboard his freight, even his treasure. But with his chart and his compass he never parts.

However dark the heavens or furious the winds, with these he can still point the polar star, and find the port of his safety. Would not that sailor be mad who should throw these

it are the lives, the happiness, the interest

and the peace of thirty millions of freemen

overboard? We are at sea, my friends. The skies are fearfully darkened. The billows roll threateningly. Dangers are on every side. Let us throw overboard our passions, our prejudices and our party feelings, however long or highly valued. But let us hold on to reason and moderation. These and these alone point always to the fixed star of truth, by whose guidance we may yet safely come to

We must agree. We do agree if we but knew it. Our people must be united to meet this crisis. Divisions now would not only be unfortunate, but exceedingly disastrous. If divisions arise they cannot be based on our interests or our purposes, for these are and must be the same. Divisions must find their origin in our suspicions and jealousies. Let us give these suspicions and jealousies to the inds. Let us assume as the basis of every argument that we are all equally honest, and equally desirous in our various ways, of securing one end, our equality and rights. There must be one way better than all others. Let our ambition be to find that way. and unite our people in the advocacy of that

I have listened with earnest attention to the eloquent speeches made by all sides, and I believe a common ground of agreement can be found if not for universal at least for very general agreement. Those who hold that the constitution is wrong, and the Union bad per se, of course will agree to nothing but immediate disunion, and such I shall not be

In the first place what are our grievances? All the speakers, thus far, even the most ultra, have admitted that the mere constitutional election of any man is no ground for resistance. The mere election of Mr. Lincoln is on all sides admitted not to be the grievance. Our State would not be thrown on a false issue on this point. We complain in general terms, that the

In proof of this we make the following specifications: 1. That a large political party has been organized in the Northern States, the great common idea of which is to prohibit the extension of elavery by Congress, and hostility

made an element of political power.

to slavery generally.
2. That this party has succeeded in getting the control of many of the Northern State Legislatures, and have procured the passage of acts nullifying the fugitive slave law, eacouraging the rescue of fugitives, and seeking to punish as felons citizens of our Southern States who pursue their slaves in the assertion of a plain constitutional right. 3. That this party has elected Governors

in Northern States who refuse, some openly and others under frivolous pretext, to do their plain Constitutional duties, when those duties involve the recognition of property in 4. That Northern Courts chosen by the

same party, have assumed to declare the fugitive slave law unconstitutional in the teeth of the decisions of the United States Courts. and of every department of the United States Government. 5. We complain that the Northern States,

Constitutional duty, or provision in favor or in recognition of slavery-to work the extinction of slavery, and to secure to the ne-gro social and political equality with the white race; and, as far as possible, they disregard and nullify even the laws of the Southern States on this subject. In proof of this complaint we show that Northern Gov-

other was cool, calculating, cautious, wisand pocketed the money, and field to a Northenr State. He was a charged with larceny under the laws of the State in which the crime
was committed. A true bill was obtained
and a demand was properly made to this re
turn, and the Governor of the State to which
he fiel refused to deliver him up on the
ground that to commit larceny a man muss
steal property, and as slaves were not property
and a slaves were not property, and as slaves were not property.

State, its could not be property as a slaves were not property, and as slaves were not property.

State, instead of the laws of the Northern States that the defendant was not guilty and could not be guilty, and should be done the state in which the constitutions and interesting the form of the state in the following the laws of the Northern States and people as the following the laws o could not be guilty, and should not be de-

several of the conspirators in the John Brown a premise, must array them against the whole

product interest of the product of t

no acquired, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, in disregard of the laws of the Southern States, and in utter denial of the property and even liberty of the citi-zens of the Southern States—this party, I say, with these principles, and this history, has at last secured the Executive department of the Federal Government, and are seeking to secure the other two departments—the Legislative and the Judicial. Here then is a party seeking to adminis-ter the Government on principles which must

stand; and off-ring peace on terms which must produce civil war. Now, my friends, the next question shall these grievances be resisted? I know of no man who says they ought not to be re-

effectively and at all hazards. What lesson have we here? We have seen differences running high-even apparent bitterness engendered. Passion gets up. Debates become jeers and gibes and defiance. Oue man says he will not resist Lincoln. His adversary pronounces that treason to the South and the man a Black Republican.

lected, the second means by Lincoln the isue on which he is elected. Neither will resist the first, both will resist the latter, and so they agree and did agree all the time they

They have advanced to a point which makes crisis : and that point is the election of Linoln. We dare not, we will not let this crisis pass without a settlement. That settlement must wipe out existing grievances, and ar-rest threatened ones. We owe it to our Contitution, to our country, to our peace, to our posterity, to our dignity, to our self-respect as Union men and Southern men, to have a ssation of these aggressions and an end to these disturbances. I do not think we should wait for any further violation of the Constitution. The constitution has already be violated and even defied. We must resisand not to attempt to resist and not do so el fectively—even to the full extent of the evil

vill be to bring shame on ourselves, and our tate, and our cause. Having agreed on our complaints, and dis overed that all our suspicious of each other are unfounded, and that our disputes on this point had their origin in hasty conclusions and thoughtless mistakes, let us with an encouraged charity and forbearance advance

all determine the mode, the measures and he time of this resistance? My reply is: The people through their egate convention duly assembled. It is not necessary for me now to urge this point. Here again we have had disputes

without differences. I have the pleasure of announcing to-nighthat the prominent leaders of all shades of pinion on this subject came together this day and agreed that it was the right and privilege of the people in convention to pass on these questions. On this point we have disputed for a week, and to-day acting as Georgians should act, we came together in a spirit kindness, and in fifteen minutes our hearts were made glad by the discovery that our differences or disputes were founded on groundless suspicions, and we are egreed. We

and by what means we shall resist. I never beheld a scene which made my eart rejoice more sincerely. Oh, that I could see the same spirit of concord on the only remaining question of difference. With my, heart full of kindness I beg you, my riends, to accompany mo now to that question. I do believe that we can agree again. My solemn conviction is that we differ as little on this as we did on the other point, in every material view. At last nearly all the quarrels of the world in all ages have been founded more in form than substance. Some men are honest, wise and prudent Others are equally honest, and intelligent, but rash and impetuous. The latter are of-

We often appeal to the hist ry of our fath ers to urge men to indignation and hasty resentment of wrongs. Let us study all that anti-slavery sentiment at the North has been history. Let me show you from that history, an example of metal and over-confidence on the one hand, and of coolness and wisdom on the other. During our colonial history, the English

rica to dislodge and drive back the French and Indians. The General in arranging the campaign assigned to his own command the duty of recovering the Ohio Vailey and the great Northwest. It was necessary to cap-ture Fort Duquesne. He never though of any difficulties in the way of success. He promised Newcastle to be beyond the mountains in a very short period. Duquesne he thought would stop him only three or four days, and there was no obstruction to his march to Niagara. He declared the Indians might frighten the raw American Militia, but could make no impression on the British regulars. This was Braddock. One of that raw American Militia who had ined Braddock's command, was the young

ted, be it ever so incompatible with reason or common sense.

he lies.

The advocates of the first mode declare that us begin with Mr. Buchanan. A few days caught at their mantles to hide his own bese grievances are the fruits of an original. tory of the world will show that such fanaticism is never convinced—is never satisfied, never reasons, and never ends but in victory of blood. That accordingly this fanaticism in the Northern States has been constantly progressive, always getting stronger and more impudent, defiant and aggressive; and that it will never cease except in our subjugation, unless we tear loose from it by dissolving the Union. These advocates say they nst that rebel and against that protects him, or suffers him to on her soil. Let us have out there be a call far volunteers.

But if this government after all, a tailure? Who shall give us a better, and how shall we comment there be a call far volunteers.

But if this government cannot enforce its

The advocates of the second mode of resistance, of whom I am humbly one, reason after another fashion: We say in the first place, that while it is true that this anti-slavary sentiment has become fanatical with many.

We are entitled to a force bill for every independence, has shown symptoms of a derivative fights. What have our statesmen been after sire to be free, that we have not encouraged by out sympatics, and as the sufficient evidence of all success in self-government, we are entitled to a force bill for every independence, has shown symptoms of a derivative first place. There is the sufficient evidence of all success in self-government, we are entitled to a force bill for every independence, has shown symptoms of a derivative first place. yet it is not necessarily so in its nature, nor was it so in its origin. Slavery has always existed in some form. It is an original institution. Besides, we say the agilation now upon us did not originate in fanaticism, or in philanthropy, but in cupidity.

England owned the West Indies and there the lad our statesmen have pointed them to our example. There is not a people on earth who do not point to America and sigh to a government like that of the United States. Shall we now say to all the departments of the United States. Shall we now say to all the departments of the United States. Shall we now say to all the departments of the United States. Shall we now say to all the example. There is not a people on earth who do not point to America and sigh to a government like that our states and sigh to a government like that our states and sigh to a government like that our st England owned the West Indies and there had some slaves. She had possessions in its India which she believed were adapted the growth of cotton and which article of oduce she desired to monopolize. The begin how and percent during the enforcement of every constitutional right, and against every rehelencemy. Let the Convention add to the contingencies of discourage of the contingencies of discourage of the contingencies of the East India which she believed were adapted to the growth of cotton and which article of produce she desired to monopolizes " . W -The Southern States were her only dangerous

> A Voice—How long will you wait?
> Mr. Hill—Until the experiment is tried and both the demands enumerated may be tested, can not do us damage. As you heard lust night, he can not even form his Cabinet unless he make it acceptable to a democratic pay for his breakfaste-without the consent of

Nor would I have the Southern States nor even Georgia, to hesitate to demand the enforcement of the laws at the bands of Mr. promotion. They leaped upon the wave and Lincoln, if we cannot test it before. The ode on. The Southern politicians raised the North demanded of a Southern President the met the Northern politicians—in office. As execution of the law against a Southern State 1833. Now let the South compel a Northlong as the people answered the politicians called, and the result is what we now see. ern President to execute the laws against a ern people; yea, the very rebels that elected him A Voice.-Do you believe Lincoln would

Mr. Hill. - We can make him do it. It is his oath. He will be a traitor to relase, and we shall have the right to hang him. He dare not refuse. He would be on Southern territory, and for his life he dare not refuse.

Arm us with the laws of our country and the Constitution of our fathers, and we fear no enemy. Let us make war upon that Constitution and against those laws and make the constitution and against those laws and make the thousand ills that would be set us, and every one of which can be avoided by taking time. "We have more to do than to go up the hills and come down." Sestitution and against those laws and make the constitution and against those laws and make the constitution and against those laws and make the constitution and against those laws and make the thousand ills that would be set us, and every one of which can be avoided by taking time. "We have more to do than to go up the hills and come down." Sestitution and against those laws and make the constitution of the cons be atraid of every noise in the bushes. He South without slave labor. And England has become the defender of slavery in the South.

We were told the other night by a gentle ecome the defender of slavery in the South.

I will frankly state that this revolution in lavery agitation in this country does not thers demanded, yea, petitioned, and warned and conjured, and not until the Government was deaf to the voice of justice and consanabolition candidate for the Presidency re-ceived about 300,000 votes. At the end of Mr. Fillmore's administration in 1852, the candidate of that party received about half right and duty to demand redress at the

I believe we can make Lincoln enforce the most from the grievances we have enumeratblied until 1855, after the agitation had been laws. If fifteen Southern States will take ed will not secede now, because they think revived.

These, and many other similar reasons, and shake them in the face of the President. Union. If this idea be a dream, let us wake we urge for believing that all the enumerated grievances—the results of slavery agitation—are curable by remedies within the Union. It this idea be a dream, let us wake up to the reality by an actual experiment.

A further benefit to be desired is, that if all the nay one else. It will be a vindica—the Southern States get ready and secede to-But suppose our reasoning all wrong! tion that will strike terror to the hearts of evil doers for a century to cone. Why, Linger experiment; for in the nature of the case, nothing but a trial can test the virtue of the outside of the law, and none inside of the law against all

be done in the Union, then the Union must us. plish a common enterprise for the good of errors have actually refused to deliver up fugitives from justice, when the crime charged against such fugitives recognized under state laws property in slaves.

Thus, a Northern man married a Southern lady having a separate estate in slaves. He arranged his express and sent forward lady having a separate estate in slaves. He arranged the money, and fied to a North-and pocketed the money, and fied to a North-and pocketed the money, and fied to a North-arrange and pocketed the money and self-arrange and meddled with as long as our self-ing the money interfering with your large and meddled with as long as our self-ing the money interfering with your large and meddled with as long as our self-ing the money in the money and meddled with as long as our self-ing the pocket. But was a money content then on the products; and meddled with as long as our self-ing the money and meddled with as long as our self-ing the pocket. But was a money content to us, the

He fought hastily, died early, and here our own way; and to our entire satisfaction. Union. Punish the guilty. Drive Massachu-

The ingenerate legic of this party, on many the Committee of the Committee

bave no faith in any resistance in the Union, because, in the pature of the evil, none can be flectual.

The advocates of the second mode of resistance, of whom I am humbly one, reason attacks.

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If the laws now existing are not sufficient, it is our right. We are entitled to a force bill for every independence, has shown symptons of a design of the second mode of resistance, of whom I am humbly one, reason attacks. refusal to enforce the laws granted for our protection and defence be one contingency, and a refusal to grant the laws needed for put this government to a test.

derer and the fanatic!

Fellow-citizens, before we settle down in such a conclusion, let us make the effort and cutoffied put this government to a test. put this government to a test.

Another advantage to be derived from success is that we shall thus end the agitation Due from Individuals and of slavery forever. Its agitotion in politics was wrong from the begining. Debate its and the contingencies may transpire before the fourth of March next. If they do not, if a longer time shall be needed, Mr. Lincoln can not do us damage. cal party question, and I will show you the From Passage..... true enemy of slavery and the Union, I care not whether he lives North or South. The Senate. And I go further and say that he safety and peace of the slaveholder and the cannot get even his safary—not a dime to Union demand that this agitation should not longer be allowed. But, in the second place, if we fail we can-

not be damaged, but great benefits will be secured by the effort.

In the first place, we shall have time to get ready for secession. If we secede now, in what condition are we? Our secession will either be peaceable or otherwise. If peaceable, we have no ships to take off our produce. We could not get and would not have those of the government from which we had just seconded. We have no treaties, commercial or otherwise, with any other power. We have no postal system among our own people Nor are we prepared to meet any one of the undred inconveniences that must follow, and If of which may be avoided by taking time.

But suppose ou secession be not peaceable

what condition we we for war? No navy, of forts, no arsenais, no arms but bird guns or low trees. Yet a scattered people, with thing dividing us from our enemy but an maginary line, and a long sea and gulf coast extending from the Potomac to Galveston Bay, if all should secede. In what condition

ession is no holiday work.

While we are seeking to redress our wrongs in the Union, we can go forward making all who feels and knows he is right is afraid of nothing, and he who feels and knows he is become necessary. We can have a government system perfect and prepared, ready for

English sentiment and policy has not yet reached the Northern people. The same causes must slowly produce it.

But while the anti-sl very sentiment has spread in the North, the pro-slavery sentiment has also strengthened in America. In our early history the Southern statesmen government, administered to this hour by leaver had a member in Congress but who reached the Northern people. The same was afraid to demand the laws for the enforcement of these Constitutional rights And this is true, but whose fault is that? Shame upon us that we have been afraid to demand our rights at the hands of our own demand our rights at the hands of our own government, administered to this hour by leavery feeling. So were Wash. Again, if we fail to get redress in the Union men of our own choice, and yet insist on fail, then we are ready to join you. If you ington, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph and our courage to sustain us in seceding from that day, who had never studied the courage to sustain us in seceding from that government in defiance of its power. argument of the cotton gin, nor heard the eloquent productions of the great Mississippi know we must exercise that right before we Union, we shall join you and save them out 100 Kit Mackerel, 100 boxes Star Candles, A voice.-When you fail to save your rights

n the Umon, if you refuse to go with us then, what will you do? Mr. Hill .- But we will go. We allow no to our conduct in that connection. If. when we come to join you, you get stubborn and refuse to go, then we shall go without Now, my secession friends, I have all con-

idence in your zeal and patriotism, but simp let us take time and get ready. Let us work for the best and prepare for the worst. Until an experiment is made I shall always elieve that the Constitution has strength enough to conquer all its enemies-even the Northern fanatic. It it proves to have not that strength, I will not trust it another A third benefit to be derived from the fail-

ure of an honest effort to redress our grievan-

ces in the Union is the Union of all the Southern States. Some of the States will not secede now. Some of the States who suffer States, and perhaps all but the New England

the Government with all its power, and thrust

Notice to Stockholders of the Nashville & Chattanooga R.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NASH VILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAIL ROAD COMPANY ON FIRST NOVEM-

> ..\$2,056,543 64 2,056,548 66 1,064 75 153,489 56

BER. 1860:

Bonds McM. & M. R. R. . . . Stock in E. T. & G. R. R. . . . 150,000 00 4.825 39 4,305,091 20 EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FOR ELEVEN MONTHS .\$324,436 30

28,416 63 10,926 75 Other Sources..... Deduct Operating Expenses. 381,981 3 Out of which has been paid for extraordinary Repairs, lows, to wit : New Freight House at Nash Rock Ballast, Railroad Iron, New Track, &c..... 20,001 66 est on funded debt... 95,730 00 Nett Profit..... Out of which has been paid two semi-annual Dividends of three per cent.

Leaving as surplus profit .... OFFICE NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA R. R. Co. OFFICE NASHVILLE & CRATTANOOGA R. R. Co. NASHVILLE, Nov. 22, 1860.

JAMES C. WHITESIDE, Esq., Vice-President,
I hand you herewith, statements marked A. and B. A. shows the condition of the Company on 1st inst. Table B. shows the earnings and expenses of the Transportation Departmens for eleven months, ending 1st inst., also the payments made for Extraordinay Repairs, interest on Funded Debt, &c.

You will observe that the earnings for the eleven months are within \$1,116,94 of the earnings for the months are within \$1,116 94 of the earnings for the whole of last year, a result which, under all the cir-cumstances, should prove gratifying to the Stockhold-I have not thought it proper to include it statement B. the payment made for permanent work on that portion of the Road between Stevenson and Chattanoogo, amounting to S88,191 18, (notwithstanding it has been paid out of the Treasury,) it being regarded as a work of Contraction, and a special fund having been provided for the payment of it, if necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. GLEAVES, nov27-tf

Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries

BY TERRASS BROTHERS ON Friday morning next 30th inst., we will sel in front of our Warehouse the following articles: 50 hhds New Crop Sugar, 200 boxes Brandy, Pow'd. Crushed do 100 White Old Reserve do

10 "S. M. Wine, 10 "Ginger Brandy, 100,000 Segars, 20 cases Sardines, 10 bbls assorted Nata, Candy, assorted, 100 boxes Glassware, Together with many other articles.

Georgia Western Railroad.

Ta meeting of the Board of Directors, held this A day, it was
Resolved, That taking into consideration the three ening aspect of political affairs, and the consequent stringency in the money market, the Board of Direct tors deem it prudent to postpone the proposed letting of contracts on the Georgia Western Railroad until March or April next, of which due notice will be he called in, payable on the first day of Documber next at the office of the Company in Atlanta, in lieu of the ten per cent. called in, payable at the aforesaid time Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to continue in service the corps of Assistant Engineers, in order to prepare the whole work for letting between Atlanta and the Western terminus. W. P. ORMF,

De Forest, Armstrong & Co., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane St., N. Y. Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns,

The Wamsutta Prints, ALSO

The Amoskeag, New Print, which excels every Print in the Country

1860. REGULAR 1861. Nashville and Cincinnati Packet, THE FINE STEAMER CLIPPER,

TOM. BRUCE, Captain, JOHN T. HOPKINS, Clerk

RED ROVER, STRONG, Master, JAMES WOODS, Boyn, Master. Boats are in fine order, and offer superior inducements to the traveling and shipping public. For Freight of Passage apply on board, or to.

A. HAMILTON, Agent.

Amusements.

NASHVILLE THEATRE. MUELLER & EVERETE. Re-appearance of the favorite Tragedian, MR. WAL-TER KEEBLE, the charming Actress and Vocalist MISS MARION MACASTHY, and the eminent Comedian

Tuesday I v'g, Nov. 27, 1860, Will performed Shakspear's Masterpiece, the sub

HAMLET PRINCE OF DENMARK. To conclude with the Farce of

BB DOUGLASS HALL. EXTEEN PERFORMERS, UNEQUALLED AND INCOM

PARABLE POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. Monday, Tuesday, Wendesday and Thursday Evenings Nov. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th Double Troupe and Brass Band. SHOREY, DUPREZ & GREEN'S

Troupe. Will give Four Grand Ethiopian Concerts at the above Hall, previous to their departure for the South and the Island of Cuba, introducing each evening an entirely new selection of acts selected from the gems of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Grand Serenade each evening in front of th Hall, previous to opening the doors, by the New Or eans and Metropolitan Troupe's Brass Band, led by Mr Bar Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at a marter to 8 o'clock precisely. Admission 50 cents. hildren under twelve, and servants 25 cents.

nov24-5t

Manager and Business Agen ODD-FELLOWS' HALL. BRILLIANT SUCCESS-5 DAYS LONGER Commencing Monday night, November 26th. Monday night, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

CHAS. H. UUPREZ.

D. C. LA RUE'S Wonderful Panopticon; OR LIFE-MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION OF The War in India and the Sepov Rebellion The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embrach an astounding combination of Eighty Thousand Moving and acting models of Men, Horses and Animals. It is not a Panorama, painted on a tew bundred feet of flat canvas, but is a startling and faithful representation of actual occurrences, re-emacted with bewildering accuracy, my mechanical models, endowed by genius with the correct motion and impassioned velition of life. It is the most complete and expensive compend of art ever exhibited.

2 Exhibition every night at % before 8 o'clock the company at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Afternoon exhibition Friday at 3 o'clock. Children 25 cents.

Brogans. NEGRO Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Kip and Grain Leather Boots. A fresh supply cheap for c.sh by JOHN RAMAGE, nov23-u

Great Sale of Ladies' Rich Furs. ON Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 27th and 28th,
Benj. F. Shields & Co., will expose to the highest
bidder, for cush, decidedly the 1 rgest and most beautiful assortment of Rich Furs ever offered at auction
in this city. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

B. F. SHIELDS & CO.,
Central Apetion Roses, No. 27 College at 19 of the control Central Auction Rooms, No. 27 College street nov23-td

> Chancery Sales. David M. Allen's House and Lot.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville in the case of R. W. Shaffer vs. David M. Allen and others, I will offer at public sale, at my Moe, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 15th day December, 1860, the House and Lot of David M llen, on the western side of Vine stree road street. Lot 45 feet by 165, and being the sam TERMS.—1, 2 and 3 years' credit from day of sale with interest, and sale without redemption. Security required and lien retained. J. E. GLEAVES, nov20-td C. & M.

Five Slaves at Chancery Sale. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of velix 6 McKay vs. Lewis Craig and others, I will sell to the highest bidder e Court House, in Nashville on Monday, 10th Dece the court House, in Nashville on Monday, 10th December, 1860, Five Slaves, Eliza, Alice, Martin, Betty Ann; and infant cidld of Eliza, its name not known.

TERM:—Six months credit, purchasers to give notes with two approved securities. Such of the children as are under ten years of age will be sold with their mother, the woman Filiza J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. nov20-td.

WM. S. EAKIN & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, VARIETIES, &C., No. 1 North-west Corner Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WE invite the special attention of the trade to our Large and well assorted stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Which we will sell Low for cash or to prompt Merchants. WM. S. EAKIN & CO. BROWN JEANS WANTED. nov12-tf

Vashville & Decatur Railroad.

Complete from Nashville to Decatur. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS WILL COMMENCE RUN-ning from Nashville to Docatur, Geand Junction, Memphis, Jackson, Tenn., Canton, Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1860. making close connections North and South.

The shortest and most reliable route passing through the finest portions of Tennessee and Alabama, having gentiemanly conductors, and making quick time. No ine can offer greater inducements to travelers than his route.

The Passenger Trains over this Road will leave Nash

ville at 7 A. M., and 6:20 P. M. Arrive at Nashville at 1:20 A. M., and 1:20 P. M. Freight Trains leave Nashville at 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Nashville at 5:30 P. M. W. O'N. PERKINS, nov17-tf General Superintendent.

LAKE FISH, FRESH OYSTERS WILD GAME.

Smith & Stephens, ipply of the incest Lake of WILD GAME, which they will streammable prices.

Premium Harness. C. L. HOWERTON. No's, 9 and 10 Public Square, Nashville,

Harness Manufacturer.

COACH and Enggy Harness of every style and quality kept constantly on hand and manufactured to order. Also, Buggy Collars, Kip and Hog Skin Collars, Bridles, Halters, and all other articles made by Harness Manufacturers—all of the best material and the fluost workmanship, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought anywhere in the United States.

To C. L. HOWERTON'S Harness has been award the regimen French and the regiment of the control of the contro lentucky State Fair at Bowling Green, at the Lime tone County Fair, Alabama; Agricultural Society a

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of BLACKMAN & GILLESPIE, Boot, Shoe and frunk Bealers, South-west corner of the Square and Market street is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Geo. L. Gillespie retiring. All those indebted to the old firm are requested to come forward and close their accounts with F. H. Blackman, who alone is authorized to settle.

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destroy the government-proposing to preserve the Union upon a basis on which the nion, in the very nature of things, cannot

sisted. For myself, I say, and say with emphasis, they ought to be resisted—resisted

Another man says he will resist Lincoln and demand immediate secession. His adversary pronounces that treason to the Constitu

tion and the man a disunionist.

What do you mean by Lincoln? Stop and define. The first means by Lincoln the man

were disputing.

These grievances are our real complaint

o the next step in this argument. Who shall inaugurate this resistance? Who

are all for resistance, and we are all for the people in convention to say how and where,

ten to be loved and encouraged; but the first alone are to be relied onlin emergencies.

Government sent General Braddock to Ame-

king of Braddock to another, Washington thus control, are seeking to repudiate every said, "He was incapable of arguing without warmth, or giving up any point he had asser-

> Braddock was considered on all hands to be a brave, gallant and fearless officer.
> Here, then are two men, both brave, noble and intelligent, engaged together to accomplish a common enterprise for the good of

Let the Georgia Convention meet. Let setts to the duties of the Consultation or from the young Washington was also brave and her note simply demand but command that its benefits. Make the General Government

The Proof of the Party of the P

competitors. She desired to cripple or break down the cultivation of the colton plant in the South. The South could not use her own soil and climate in the successful production that protection and defence be another couof cotton without the African slave. En land, therefore, must manage to set free il slave and turn the South over to some inad

equate peasantry system, something like

Southern neighbor. She taught her lesso

and Northern papers, and thus to our Northern people.

excitement as it has progressed, all states-manship North and South is dwarfed to a

mere wrangling about African slavery.

Slavery will survive, but the Constitution the Union and peace may not. The Southern

States will continue to raise cotton, but the

hoping subject of tyranny in the earth may

not continue to point to the beautiful succes

of the experiment of self-government i

While the storm which England raised

America has been going on, England ha been trying to raise cotton in India. She

her cotton can't come from India. She mus

have cotton. Four millions of her people

can't stand without it. It must come from

were anti-slavery in feeling. So were Wash-

We say again, that even the history of the

justify the very conclusion that abolitionism

he agitation, abolitionism has declined.

Many instances could be given. In 1848 the

Mr. Fillmore's administration in 1852, the

Northern State. Even the Act of Massachu-

tive slave law of 1850, and was not so ap-

has always been progressive. Whenever popular sentiment in politics has condemned

the Southern States. It can't be raised in the

has failed. Her factories are at home,

can't live without it. The English three

coolie system. To this end England raised a cry of philanthropy in behalf of the poor negro. As a show of sincerity she abolished slavery in the West Indies near us, thinking thereby to affect the same institution in he of false philanthropy to our Northern pulpits At this time the Northern politicians saw in this inflammable subject fine material for political agitation, party success and self

The subject is interminable in politics, because utterly illegitimate as a political issue. Thus it has never approached, but receded from a political solution, and increasing in issue his proclamation?

A Voice.-The "Wide-Awakes" will be Mr. Hill.—Very well, if we are afraid of the "Wide Awakes" we had better surrender without further debate. The "Wide Awakes" will be there if we succeed, and if they are o be dreaded our only remedy is to hide. No

We were told the other night by a gentle man arging immediate secession, that we had ration shall come. English sentiment and policy has not yet hever had a member in Congress but who Valley. Now our people not only see the justice of slavery, but its Providence too. The world can never give up slavery until it is ready to give up clothing and food cent respect for the opinions of mankind rethe South is a magnificent exemplification of quires us to declare the causes which impel the highest christian excellence. She is feed. us to the separation. When we separate and ing the hungry, clothing the naked, blessing them that curse her, and doing good to them that despitefully use and persecute her. before we went out, shall we hang our heads and say no? A people who are afraid to demand respect for their rights, can have no rights worthy to be respected. Our fa-

that vote, and a fugitive slave could be recovered almost without opposition in any
Northern State. Even the Act of Massachuof this government now tested. The crisis is setts nullifying the Fugitive Stave Law of on us, not of our seeking, but in spite of our 1793, had not been applied to the new fugi- opposition, and now let us meet it.

Washington, then only about twenty-three remedies proposed. Let us try these remedies proposed. The law is called the world, has no right to coerce back a sequence of Braddock's dies, and if we fail, this failure will establish ject to the law as you or myself. The law is saids. Hearing his General's boast, and seeing his thoughtless courage, Washington quietly said to him, "We shall have more to do than to go up the hill and come down." Speathat these greivances shall be remedied— of the republican citizen, and have no occamost effectively remedied, and if this caunot sion for despair until his protection is denied and North-Western State, and the Middle go. And we must not let this crisis pass without forever solving this doubt. It the that our Convention or State should demand result might at last be that we should hold Union and the peace of slavery cannot exist of the nullifying States the repeal of their the Government with all its power, and thru together, then the Union must go; for slavery obnoxious laws. I know this idea has been off only those who had been faithless to it. can never go, the necessities of man and the characterized as ridiculous. I cannot see laws of Heaven will never let it go, and it whereis. You would make such demands of must have peace. And it has been tantal- any foreign power interfering with your would form the greatest government then on

too late, for with that sentence he died. For more than a century he has slept near Fort Necessity, and his own history might be written for his epitaph—He was brave but rash, gallant but thoughtless, noble but bigoted. He fought hastily died early, and here

DA KWORE SKIAS HOUNG

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